

GUINNESS STOUT.
Boar's Head Brand.
For pack of 8 Dozen
Plato, \$22.00
Sole Importers
H. PRICE & CO.
408 12, Queen's Road.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

No. 12,085.

號二十月十年一零百九千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1901.

日一初月九年丑辛

PRICE, \$2.50 Per Month.

GRAND PRIZE, PARIS, 1900.
The Highest Production
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
FINES
Of Highest Quality, & Having Greatest
Durability, are Manufactured
in CHICAGO.
The only Award, Chicago, 1893.
NUMBERS FOR USE BY BANKERS
Patented, Paris, 1875, 1879, 1883, 1889.
Ship Cases, 22, 30, 37, 44, 51, 58, 65.
In Fine, Medium, and Broad points.
No. 1000 Turn-out Point, 24.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON.—F. ALAN, 11 & 12, Clement's
Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. STREET
& Co., 20, Cornhill, London.
GUTHRIE, Lady's Circle, E.C. DATES
HENDY & Co., 51, Cannon Street, E.C.
SANDER, DEAN & Co., 170 & 184,
Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILLS, 151,
Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON,
150, Fleet Street, C. MITCHELL & Co.,
St. Mark's, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—MAYNARD,
FAVIER & Co., 18 Rue de la Grange
Boulevard.
NEW YORK.—THE CHINESE EVANGELIST
Office, 52, West 22nd Street.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Fran-
cisco.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOREN, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.
CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE
APOTHECARY CO., Colombo.
PATAVIA.—H. M. VAN DORP & Co.,
SINGAPORE STRAITS, & Co.—KELLY &
WALSH, Ltd., Singapore.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. S. WAR-
SON & Co., Manila.
CHINA.—MUNRO, A. A. DE MELLO, Amoy,
N. MOULTON & Co., LIMITED, Foochow,
BROOKETT & Co., Shanghai, LANKA,
CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY &
WALSH, Yokohama, LANKA, CRAWFORD
& Co., and KELLY & WALSH.

Business Notices.
CHAMPAGNES
FROM
CHARLES HEIDSIECK,
PURVEYOR TO HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
HORNSEY AKROYD OIL ENGINES.
Adopted by the British, U. S., Russian, Indian, Japanese, Norwegian,
Cape of Good Hope, and other Governments.
Estimates for Supplying and Fitting up above Engines on application.
DODWELL & CO., LD., Sole Agents.

Business Notices.
BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED,
A PRIMA CENTRAL
(NEAR THE ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE).
PACKING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BOILER COMPOSITION,
ENGINE AND OTHER OILS,
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.
ALL ARTICLES OF FIRST-CLASS QUALITY.
BRADLEY & Co., Managers.

Business Notices.
SIXTY YEARS
WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
FOR QUALITY! PURITY! EXCELLENCE!
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL
AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER
OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S
SARSAPARILLA
The Most Reliable
Remedy for
RHEUMATISM,
GOUT, and the
BEST
PREVENTIVE
OF ALL
ILLNESSES.
EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
We cannot speak too highly of this "Sarsaparilla."
We recommend your Sarsaparilla.
The only preparation for removing what may be called
the "poisonous elements" of the blood, and it is
in every case without fail, for when feeling depressed or
out of spirits, or when suffering from any of the above
or other ailments, a course of Sarsaparilla will
cure you of all these troubles, and it is a
"Blood Purifier" in the true sense of the word.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers.
HONGKONG, DAKIN, CHICAGO & Co., A. S. WATSON & Co., &c.

Business Intimations.
NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.
MR. WILLIAM BASIL DIXON has
This Day assumed Charge as CHIEF
MANAGER.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. SHEWAN,
Chairman.
Hongkong, September 27, 1901. 2003

NOTICE.
WE have this day been appointed SOLE
AGENTS for the well-known CIGAR
FACTORY "LA OCEANICA," of MANILA,
P.I. Cigars of Cuban Style. All Orders
shall have our careful attention. Price List
may be had on application.
Ritchie & Co.,
39, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong.
FRED. C. FUCHEN,
General Agent,
Manila.
P.O. Box 374,
Hongkong, August 31, 1901. 1828

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned carry in Stock an
extensive line of CIGARS and
CIGARETTES from the "GERMINAL"
FACTORY of Manila, for which they are
Sole Agents in Hongkong. Prices mod-
erate. Stock of specially selected quality.
A trial solicited. Special Terms to Ex-
porters.
T. M. STEVENS & CO.,
1, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, August 2, 1901. 1607

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE
1898.
APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION
OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that THE
AMERICAN TOBACCO COM-
PANY, carrying on Business at Victoria,
in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere
as Tobacco Merchants, have, on the 1st day
of August, 1901, Applied for the Registration,
in Hongkong, in the Register of TRADE
MARKS, of the following TRADE
MARK:
The distinctive device of an EAGLE
with outstretched wings standing on
a Rock. Above the said device are
printed, stamped, or impressed, in pres-
ent, rounded, or otherwise written,
drawn, cut, or embossed the words
"EAGLE BRAND."
The name THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COM-
PANY, appears underneath the above-
mentioned device. The said Trade Mark
has been used by the Proprietors thereof.
The said TRADE MARK has been used by
the Applicants for many years in respect of
the following Goods:—
Unmanufactured and Manufactured
Tobacco of all kinds, Cigarettes, Smoking
Tobacco, Snuff, Chewing, and Cigars in
Class 45.
A Facsimile of the said TRADE MARK can
be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secre-
tary of Hongkong and also at the Office of
the undersigned.
Dated this 10th day of August, 1901.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Applicants,
12, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

NOTICE.
THE Annual SESSION of His Majesty's
JUSTICES of the PEACE will be
held in the Court Room at the Magis-
trate's Office, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of No-
vember, 1901, at 2.30 p.m. for the purpose
of considering Applications for Licenses
and Adjunct Licenses for the year 1902.
Under Ordinance No. 34 of 1898.
Terms of Application may be obtained
from the undersigned.
All Applications must be accompanied by
the necessary fees as follows:—
1st day of November, 1901.

Intimations.
A MEETING of MASONRY interested in
the formation of a MASONIC Lodge
at Kowloon, under the constitution of the
Grand Lodge of Scotland, will be held at
the Masonic Hall on MONDAY, 14th
Inst., at 5.30 p.m. precisely. Brethren are
cordially invited.
Hongkong, October 11, 1901. 2089

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
A DIVIDEND of \$23 per Share for the
year 1900, Equivalent to 4% on
the paid-up Capital of \$50 per Share, has
been declared.
WARRANTS will be issued on the 11th
October.
By Order of the Board,
W. J. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, October 10, 1901. 2079

LODGE ST. JOHN,
No. 618, S.C.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the Free-
masons' Hall, Zetland Street, TO-NIGHT,
the 12th Instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. pre-
cisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially in-
vited to attend.
Hongkong, October 12, 1901. 2074

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GEN-
ERAL MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the Offices of
the Undersigned at 12 o'clock (Noon), on
THURSDAY the 17th Proximo.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 3rd to the 17th
Prox., both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Limited,
Hongkong, September 26, 1901. 1991

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE is hereby given that the
STATUTORY GENERAL MEET-
ING of the above Company will be held at
the premises of the Company, Queen's Road
Central, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the
19th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock
noon.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
For William Powell, Ltd.,
R. G. HECKFORD,
Manager.
Hongkong, October 10, 1901. 2090

JOHN BROWNHILL, DECEASED.
MARY BROWNHILL, DECEASED.
NOTICE is hereby given that all Per-
sons, Firms, or Companies having
any CLAIM or CLAIMS against the
Estate of either of the above
named Deceased Persons must send in the
particulars of their respective CLAIMS on
or before the 8th day of NOVEMBER NEXT
to the Administrator and Executor JAMES
ROBERT MUDIE, whose address is at
the Office of O. EWENS, Solicitor, 26,
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, after
which said date the said Administrator and
Executor will proceed to wind up and dis-
tribute both Estates.
Dated this 8th day of Oct., 1901. 2063

SANITARY BOARD.
OWNERS of HOUSES Situated in the
Central Division of the City of Vic-
toria, and in the Western Division of Kow-
loon, who have not had their Premises
Lime-washed and Cleaned in accordance
with Law, are reminded that the period
during which the work should be finished
ends on the 31st day of October, 1901, and
the Sanitary Board, being convinced of
the necessity of Cleanliness in its efforts to
stamp out Plague, is determined to rigor-
ously prosecute any owner in default after
the above period has expired.
The Central Division of the City lies be-
tween Garden Road on the East, and
Morrison Street and East Street on the
West. The Western Division of Kowloon
is all that part of the Kowloon Peninsula
to the West of Robinson Road and includes
the districts of Yau Ma Tei, New Kow,
Tsim Sha Tsui, and Sham Shui Po.
Dated this 10th day of October, 1901.

Why?
A cup of Bovril, so readily pre-
pared, is the best stimulant
that can be had—refreshing,
nourishing and strengthening.
It promotes a sustained energy.

BASS' LIGHT GRAVITY
ALE
\$2.25 Per Dozen.
In Excellent Condition.
H. PRICE & CO.,
458 12, Queen's Road.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LD.
"WASHBURN"
MANDOLINES,
GUITARS, and
BANJOS, at . . .

COST PRICE
To Clear Present Stock.
MBE CHUNG,
HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.
Developing and Printing for Amateurs.
ENLARGEMENTS A SPECIAL FEATURE.
1587

KIRIN BEER.
WHISKIES. . .
OLD TAYLOR, \$12.00
Do. (EXTRA), 14.00
YE AULD TOUN, 12.50
KING WM. IV. V.O.P. 23.00
of great age.

W. H. POTTS & CO.,
No. 3, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Why?
A cup of Bovril, so readily pre-
pared, is the best stimulant
that can be had—refreshing,
nourishing and strengthening.
It promotes a sustained energy.

ASK FOR FERGUSON'S
P. & O.
SPECIAL CREAM
BREADALBANE HIGHLAND WHISKY.
These are the finest productions of Scotland,
devoid absolutely of all deleterious matter.
THE CREME DE LA CREME OF
WHISKIES
PURE AND MILD.

VOLUNTEER
CAMP, 1901.
FOLDING WIRE COTS,
6 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. } \$10.00
With Mattress and Pillow, Complete, } \$15.00
FOLDING CHAIR BEDSTEADS,
Spring Wire bottom, fitted with
Crestone Cushions, . . . } \$23.50
Forms a luxurious Easy Chair and a Comfortable Bed.
CONVERTIBLE IRON BEDSTEADS,
6 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft., Spring Wire bottom,
Top Mattress and Pillow, Complete, } \$25.00
CAMP MOSQUITO CURTAINS, . . . } \$3.50 each.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HONGKONG HOTEL.
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, PROVIDED WITH EVERY COMFORT.
NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS.
TWO ELEVATORS.
NEW REFRIGERATING PLANT.
BEST QUALITY LIQUORS & PROVISIONS.
DENNY, MOTT & DICKSON, LD.,
BANGKOK (SIAM).
TEAK MERCHANTS AND SAW MILLERS.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
Hongkong, August 1, 1901.

JOHNSON'S
DIGESTIVE TABLETS.
The Great Remedy for
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, FLATULENCY
AND ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY
QUEEN'S ROAD.
1703

HOCKS, MOSELLES, -
AND CHAMPAGNES. -
The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents of the well-known Firm
HENKELL & CO., MAINZ,
they always hold a Stock of their CELEBRATED and ABSOLUTELY PURE
HOCKS AND MOSELLES,
Niersteiner, Berncastler, Erdener Treppchen,
Oestricher, Marcobrunner, Josephshofer.
CHAMPAGNES, Henkell Trocken (Dry), Henkell Sehr Trocken (Extra Dry).
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1901.

ASK FOR FERGUSON'S
P. & O.
SPECIAL CREAM
BREADALBANE HIGHLAND WHISKY.
These are the finest productions of Scotland,
devoid absolutely of all deleterious matter.
THE CREME DE LA CREME OF
WHISKIES
PURE AND MILD.

W. BREWER & CO.
NEW STOCK.
LETT'S DIARIES 1902.
COPYING PRESSES (all sizes) CROQUET
BADMINTON TENNIS CRICKET
TENNIS NETS GOLF BALLS TENNIS BALL
HOCKEY STICKS BASE BALLS
OIL AND WATER COLORS CANVAS DRAWING PAPER
Writing Cases, Scrap Albums, Photo Cases. In Boxes, with Rules, Markers, &c.,
complete—Piquet, Patience, Whist, Euchre, Bezique, Bridge.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES INDIAN CIGARS

WILLIAM POWELL, Ltd.,
DRESSMAKING.
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF A HIGH-CLASS LONDON
DRESSMAKER,
WE beg to announce that the DEPARTMENT will be
OPEN to receive Orders on or before
NOVEMBER 15th, 1901.
STYLE, CUT, FIT, and WORKMANSHIP.
Further Particulars through this paper.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
Portland Cement.
In casks of 375 lbs net \$5.50 per cask, ex Factory.
In bags of 250 lbs net \$3.30 per bag, ex Factory
FACTORIES—HONGKONG AND MACAO
Glazed Stoneware, Drain Pipes and Fittings, Glazed
Paving Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire Clay
FIRE CLAY WORKS.—DEEP WATER BAY, HONGKONG.
For further particulars, apply to
Shewan, Tomes & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.,
LONDON.
(Wine Shippers to China since 1815).
Have always Stocks of their well-known Brands with
Hongkong, 15th July, 1901. **SIEMSEN & CO.**

THE PHARMACY,
10 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
ENGLISH and FOREIGN PATENT MEDICINES. Prescriptions carefully
dispensed by a qualified CHEMIST. Special attention to FRENCH and Other
FOREIGN FORMULAE.
Commission Agents:—
LANDOLT & FLINT.
GEO. YOUNGER & SON, ALLOA
INDIA PALE ALE.
In Casks of 4 doz. Qts. \$11
" 8 " Pts. 14
Also in Hhds, Kilderkins, Firkins and 4
Galls.
SOLE AGENTS:
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
10, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, August 1, 1901.

FOOTBALL SKETCHES.

II
HOW GARDINER SAVED THE
GAME,
BY
HARRY TREVOR.

It was one of his proudest boasts that he had never won a bat in his life. Indeed, if he was to be believed, the bare fact of the association of his name with any particular project was quite sufficient to cause disaster. And yet though he appeared to have passed his life under a perpetual cloud of impending doom, he was a happy man. More, over he was the most fluent and smooth-tongued liar I have ever met; and I really believe that, had he been able to persuade himself that Fortune were about to smile upon him, his peace of mind would have been seriously impaired. You see his proverbial bad luck constituted a very useful stock in trade; that is if unlimited whiskies and sodas provided by the youth of the suburb in which he lived, can be included in the category.

We always addressed him as 'General,' though—for what particular reason it was difficult to say. Occasional re-

ferences to mighty deeds of 'Derring-Do' in . . . in the West, may have been responsible for the rank to which he

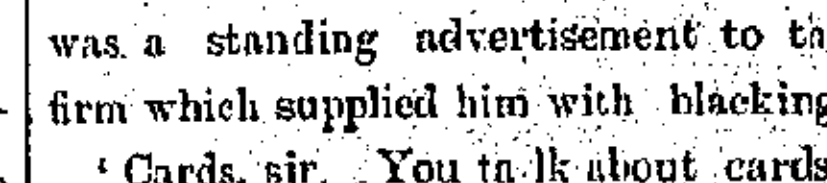
had attained, but whatever the reason may have been, in his conversation at any rate, he lived up to his exalted

position, inasmuch as he was always most careful only to generalise. How

he managed to exist was a problem which he failed to solve; for though he never lacked a drink there must have been

times when a good meal would not have been unacceptable. As regards dress he was most punctilious, and if his com-

was somewhat worn, it was nevertheless well brushed, his linen was clean and his boots shone with a radiance which

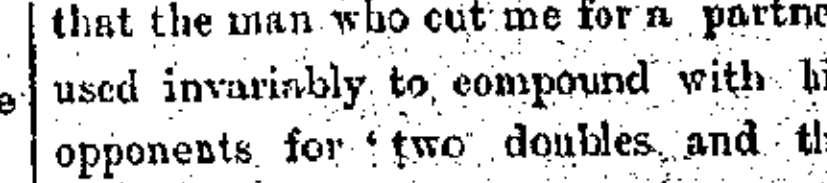


(No one had mentioned the subject
'When I used to play whist at the
Talents Club in

'In the West?' I murmured softly.

'Yes, sir, in the West,' and though

detected a twinkle in the corner of an eye. 'Such was my confounded luck



rub, rather than face the inevitable 'bumper' which my co-operation with him entailed.

'Trumps? Never held a trump in my life.' Most of us were aware of the trap and remained silent. Occasionally

an ingenuous youth, who knew not the
'General' and his ways, would enquire
frantically.

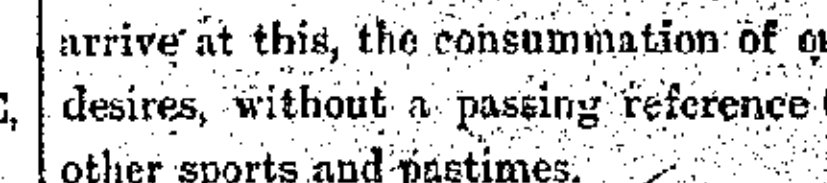
'How about when you dealt, General?

'Always mis-dealt,' and the youth

pocket by the price of a large whiskey and soda, which had tacitly become the

But of all the subjects on which w

most dearly loved to hear the 'General
discourse, Football easily held first place.
However, we were never allowed to



'How about cricket, you ask? Never made a run in my life.'

ed unchallenged, but the statement in
once did not appear at all improbable.

'Take the bitters of to-day. The
are not to be compared with those

A distance of exactly—

'But you said you had never made
run, General,' piped a fair-haired youth.
'And I repeat the statement, sir

replied the 'General' slowly. I saw
look of exultation light up his face, and
I knew that he had claimed a victim.

But if you hit the ball out of the ground, the umpire should have called a boundary," continued the timorous

young man.

He should, sir, but he hadn't time.

Just at the moment when the ha-

appeared about to fall, a typhoon sprang up—and only those who know what

West Indian typhoon is like a
appreciate its power. Well, sir. I
caught the ball and blew it full pitch o

The silence was unbroken save for

the popping of a cork, and a new scalp the General had added another scalp to his numerous collection.

the goal of our ambition. The third of the three windows, and today, which we had learned from experience to be the



"And I was paid in advance (not to mention the unsavoury refreshments) without which the services of the General could not be retained, had nearly disappeared. We lit our pipes, settled ourselves in our chairs, and prepared to be instructed by him as follows: November day. We were sitting in the private bar of the Railway Arms—whither we had repaired after witnessing one of the great annual struggles between the two leading Metropolitan Football Clubs. Unfortunately, owing to the late arrival of two of the players, the game had been delayed until a quarter to four, and—in consequence—the latter half of it had taken place practically in the dark.

"Unpunctually," began the General, "is one of the principal causes which is responsible for the growing unpopularity of Rugby Union football in metropolitan circles. Football nowadays has become a touch of sadness in his voice, 'cannot exist without the public.' Grant me this, and it necessarily follows that the public are entitled to receive their full share of consideration at the hands of those whom they support. That the enjoyment of spectators and players alike should be spoiled by the selfish action of one or two men is intolerable; and calls for drastic remedy. Why, sir, no business concern could hope for anything but ruin if conducted on these lines, and present-day football, if it is to flourish,—and again the note of sadness came into his voice.—must be regarded as a strictly business concern."

"Then why not endow the referee with power to—"

"He has the power," said the General, "but he rarely exercises it. The referee of to-day is averse to stringent measures. Why, sir, on one occasion when I was acting in that capacity, I noticed that a certain player made a practice of tripping his adversaries. I did nothing at the moment, but upon him repeating his offence for the fifteenth time I decided to take action. I stopped the game and ordered the delinquent's opponents to form themselves into two parallel lines. Many of you have had practical experience at school of what running the gauntlet is like." Well, sir, each of his said opponents delivered one kick, in the direction and of the nature which appeared most advantageous to him. It was a lesson for life, sir, and if more reforms—"

The fair-haired youth returned manfully to the charge.

"That's all very well, General, but you had no justification for your action under the rules."

"No justification, sir! Is not the referee empowered to penalise a player for unfair practices?"

"Certainly, but—"

"Well, sir, that man on fifteen occasions had broken the law, and therefore I was within my rights in awarding his opponents fifteen 'free kicks.'" Yes! I thank you. Same as before, waiter!"

"Well, gentlemen," continued the General, "the crowd chose to take exception to my ruling. During the remainder of the first half of the game, they couched their hostility to groaning and to personal remarks. On the arrival of 'half-time,' however, they broke through the ropes and made an ugly rush at me. Luckily the players came to my assistance, and for an hour and a half we were literally besieged underneath the goal posts. Every minute the crowd became larger. The police were impatient. Finally one of the players, who happened to be a magistrate, read the Riot Act, the Militia were called out and the ground cleared."

The youth with the fair hair returned once again to the fray.

But the Militia are only embodied during the spring and summer months."

I know, sir, but owing to the unsettled state of that town on account of a great strike—which was in progress at the time, coupled with the fact that both the two regular battalions had been sent for serving abroad, this particular militia battalion had been embodied for a year's service. Well, sir, I was determined that such unruly behaviour should not prevent us continuing the match. I had a few minutes' conversation with the Officer in command, and as a result the game was renewed, the crowd being held in check at the point of the bayonet."

A very laughable incident which may amuse you, the General went on, occurred during this portion of the game. A kick carried the ball over the touch line, right on to the point of one of the soldier's bayonets, where it exploded with a loud report. The crowd, thinking the military had opened fire, fled in all directions, tumbling over one another in the haste to escape. It was one of the funniest—"

"Oh! Come now, General, exclaimed the still uncowed young man. "If the military were keeping back the crowd with their bayonets, their backs must have been towards the players, and therefore the ball could not possibly have struck the point of a bayonet."

"Very true, sir; that is so, without a doubt; but I omitted to mention that a few moments previously, the General happened to have come on to the ground, and the officer in command had given the order to 'present arms.'"

"Not all the same, please. Thanks. The General was evidently in good form."

"You used to play yourself, didn't you, General?" I said, wishing to assuage him.

"I did, sir."

"What do you consider was your best performance?"

"Well, he answered, "the performance which I suppose was the most far-reaching in its effect was that which won the game for England against Scotland, some—some years back."

"Tell us about it, we said in chorus."

You must understand, he continued, "that football in its early centuries was, very different from what it is now. In the course of my speaking about this, had there been ladies present, I think I should have arrived rather suddenly, and that would have caused much trouble."

As I sat down, the General looked at me and said:

"With many thanks."

WATKINS'

CROWN
BRANDAERATED
WATERS.

DELICIOUS IN FLAVOUR AND ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Sole Makers of CINCHONA TONIC and CLARADE.

WATKINS, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

settled down in the Scottish "twenty-five," when one of our three-quarters secured the ball. I saw in a moment that he would be unable to break through. "Kick," I shouted as loud as I could. Luckily he heard me and acted upon my advice. The ball flew from his foot and hit the right hand goalpost. Thence it bounded to the left post, and then back again to the right. Next it fell on the crossbar, and after bouncing up and down several times, it finally remained balanced on end, exactly midway between the posts. Then a scene occurred such as I have never witnessed before or since. Each team ranged itself on its respective side of the goal post, and attempted to blow the ball in the opposite direction. Eventually our superior numbers prevailed, and England retired victorious amidst an indescribable scene of excitement.

We remained silent as usual. But the fair-haired youth, smarting under the recollection of former defeat, was on his legs in an instant. "Your name is Gardiner, is it not, General?"

"It is, sir."

"And you have not changed your name since that match?"

"No, sir. The General eyed him gravely."

"That is peculiar."

"Why, sir?"

"Because while you were speaking, I have been running through the lists of all the international teams, and—well, I cannot find your name amongst them."

"Well, sir?"

"Well, General, you must be mistaken—you never could have played for England."

"Did I ever say I did, sir?" replied the General unperturbed.

"You said you won the match."

"And I repeat it. Did I, or did I not tell you that I was the most unlucky beggar that ever lived?"

"Yes, but I don't see—"

"And that I had never won a bet in my life?"

"I know, but—"

"Well, sir. Five minutes before the game began, I put an even sovereign on Scotland."

Waiter! Another whiskey and soda.

AFTER INFLUENZA.

This winter I was sick with the "Grip." It left me with no ambition, and no appetite. One of the neighbours told me about Stearns' Wine, so I sent for some. I noticed the good effect from it after taking the first table-spoonful.

Mrs. ANDREW LEBLANC,
513, Petching St.

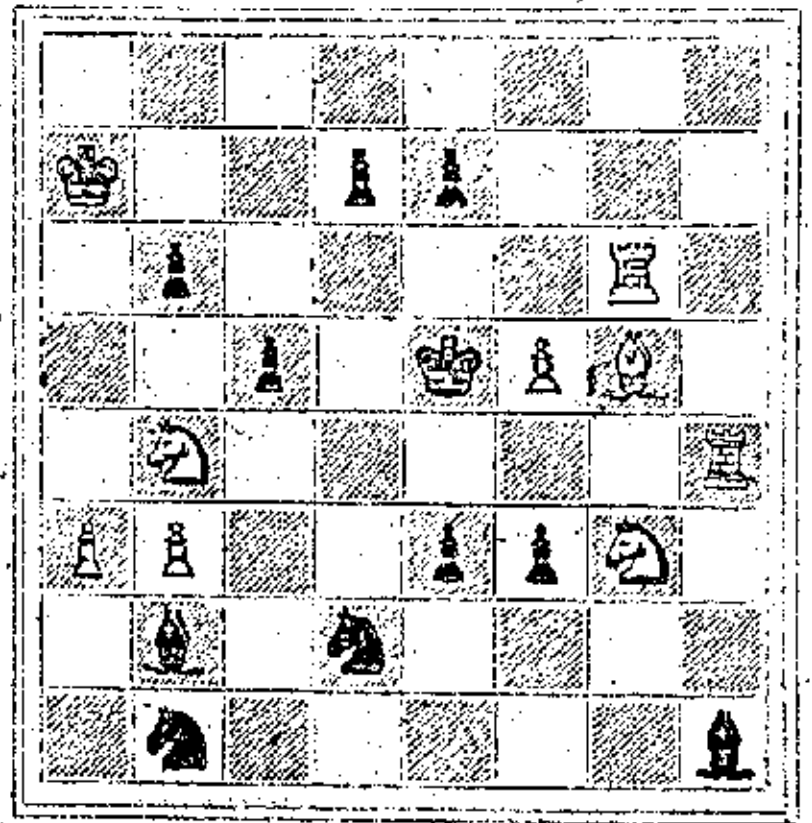
CHESS COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY "BLACK BISHOP."
22nd Communications should be addressed
"Chess," China Mail Office.

Original Problems should be accompanied
by Solution and Analysis.

The Hongkong Chess Club meets every
Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, from
four till half-past seven p.m., at the Public
Library, 18, Bank Buildings.

Problem No. 36.
Black (11 Pieces).



White (8 Pieces).
White to play and mate in three moves.

Solution to Problem No. 35 (by H. and
E. Debnmann, Cincinnati)—P (B3) x P.

Correct solutions from C.R.T. and B.B.

B.B.—Have you tried the effect of 2

Q-B 6 ch? Going on your lines, the play

would be—

White Black

1 R-B 4 P-B 4

2 Q-B 6 mate in two unless you can

show a way out. What do you say? I

think the correct solution very pretty.

Sorry you have lost so much sleep over it.

There is a proposal to hold an international

chess match between Dutch and

English amateurs. The proposal comes

from the Dutchmen, who offer to go to

England this year if the Englishmen will go

over to Holland next year. The only point

the Dutch players insist upon is, that no re-

served masters be admitted, amateurs

only (except Burn). The Dutch team

would consist of Dr. Olland, Treising,

Leussen, Loman, Van Forest, Spayer,

Bleykman, Gans, te Kolsie, and Esser—

all strong Haupt-tournament-players. If

Atkins, Lawrence, Ward, Jackson, Jacobs,

Wainwright, Mills, E. O. Jones, Treubard,

and Tellingham could be induced to play,

the chances would be quite even, and a

highly interesting match would be the

a player can open his game well, and know-

ingly well, in half a score ways, says Mason,

he can do so in a hundred.

The annual meeting of the New York

State Chess Association, at Buffalo, was

additionally attractive, owing to the partici-

pation of Pillsbury in the National Masters'

Tournament. The competitors, six in

number—Messrs. Delmar, Howell, Kra-

pansky, Napier, Marshall, and Pillsbury—

played two games with each other, getting

through the Tournament within a week.

Pillsbury won the first prize, with the

fine score of eight games won and two

drawn. Delmar and Napier tied for second

and third place. Howell comes next, and

then Marshall. Pillsbury also played

sixteen games simultaneously blindfold,

without losing a single game. He won

eleven and drew five—a remarkable and

unique performance.

Mr. H. N. Pillsbury has recently given

at Brookhaven one of his blindfold per-

formances. He played sixteen games at

chess and four games at draughts simul-

taneously and blindfold. Two games only at

chess were drawn, whilst fourteen games at

chess and four at draughts were all won by

the American champion.

The following game, with a particularly

brilliant finish, was played recently in

America. The winner is a rising young

player who, to judge by the brilliant dis-

play in this game, bids fair to become a

worthy successor of the great Morphy:—

White (A. W. Fox) Black (H. E. Bauer)

1 P-K 4 P-K 4

2 Kt-K 3 Kt-Q 3

3 B-K 5 Kt-B 3

4 Castles Kt-P

5 R-K 5 Kt-Q 3

6 R-K 5 Kt-B 2

7 B-B 5 (a) Castles

8 P-Q 4 Kt-K 4

9 P-Q 3 P-Q 4

10 Q-Q 2 R-K 5

11 P-K 4 Kt-Q 4

12 R-K 3 Kt-B 4

13 Kt-Q 2 Kt-B 4

14 R-R 3 Kt-R 5

15 P-K 4 Kt-K 3

16 R-R 5 Kt-B 3 (b)

17 Q-K 5 P-K 4

18 Q-K 5 R-P 4

19 K-K 5 P-K 4

20 B-P 4 ch, and

mates in three moves.

(a) Unusual, but—in this game at all

events—effective.

(b) Black has wasted too much time with

his Kt's moves.

(c) The principal merit of this move

appears to be that it is an offered sacrifice

of a piece with no very obvious continuation,

and Black may well be excused for falling

into the trap so cunningly laid.

(d) Very fine, resulting in a forced mate

in every variation.

The following is another of the brilliant

games of Mr. A. W. Fox, the young Ameri-

can master. It was played at Washing-

ton Chess Club some nine months ago.

The score and the notes (which are con-

densed) are from the Leeds Mercury Sup-

plement:—

White Black

A. W. Fox F. B. Walker.

1 P-K 4 P-K 4

2 Kt-K 3 Kt-Q 3

3 B-K 5 Kt-B 3

4 Castles Kt-P

5 P-Q 4 P-K 2

6 Q-K 2 Kt-Q 3

7 B-K 5 Kt-P 2

8 P-P Kt-K 2

9 Kt-Q 3 Castles

10 R-K 5 R-K 5

11 Q-Q 3 Kt-B 4

12 Kt-K 5 B-K 2

13 B-P Q-K 2

14 Q-K 5 P-Q 4

15 Q-R-Q 5 P-Q 4 (a)

16 Q-K 5 B-B 5

17 R-K 3 K 3

18 Q-B 5 R-P 4

19 K-P 2 R-K 4

20 Kt-K 7 R-K 4

And Mr. Walker resigned.

(a) If 15...P-Q 3, then 16 Q-K 4

would be the reply.

(b) This loses at once; 19...B-K 5

would give rise to some interesting compli-

cations. For example:—19...B-K 5; 20

Kt-K 7 ch, R-B 5 (best); 21 Q x P.

If now 21...R-K 5; 22 Q-R 5 ch, R

(K 5) Kt 5; 23 Q-R 5 ch, R-E 5;

24 Q-R 5 ch, and wins. If 21...B x P; 22

R x R, Q-K 5; 23 Q-Q 7, &c.

LIFE AND DEATH FOR THE HAIR. The

only hair which needs incessant and

virtuous for stimulating and restoring the hair,

is Rowan's Macassar Oil. It removes scurf,

bristles, dandruff, prevents the hair being

injured by dyes, and should always be used

for children's hair; no other article imparts

such a beautiful and glossy appearance to the

hair as Rowan's Macassar Oil, and if you

have never used it, you are strongly advised to

procure a bottle without delay, and continue

using it; also in a golden colour for fair hair.

Sold by Stores and Chemists. E20—Jb

MAN born of woman is of few days and full

of microbes.

If the blood is diseased the body is dis-

ordered. Remember that the blood, which per-

meates and circulates through the organs of the

human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys,

Brain. If it is laden with poisonous matter it

spreads disease on its course. In cases of Sc-

ful, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood

Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds the

effects of Dr. Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected

by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold every-

where at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Beware of worth-

less imitations and substitutes. E24

A WORD TO TRAVELLERS.

THE excitement incident to travelling and

change of food and water often brings

on diarrhoea, and for this reason no one

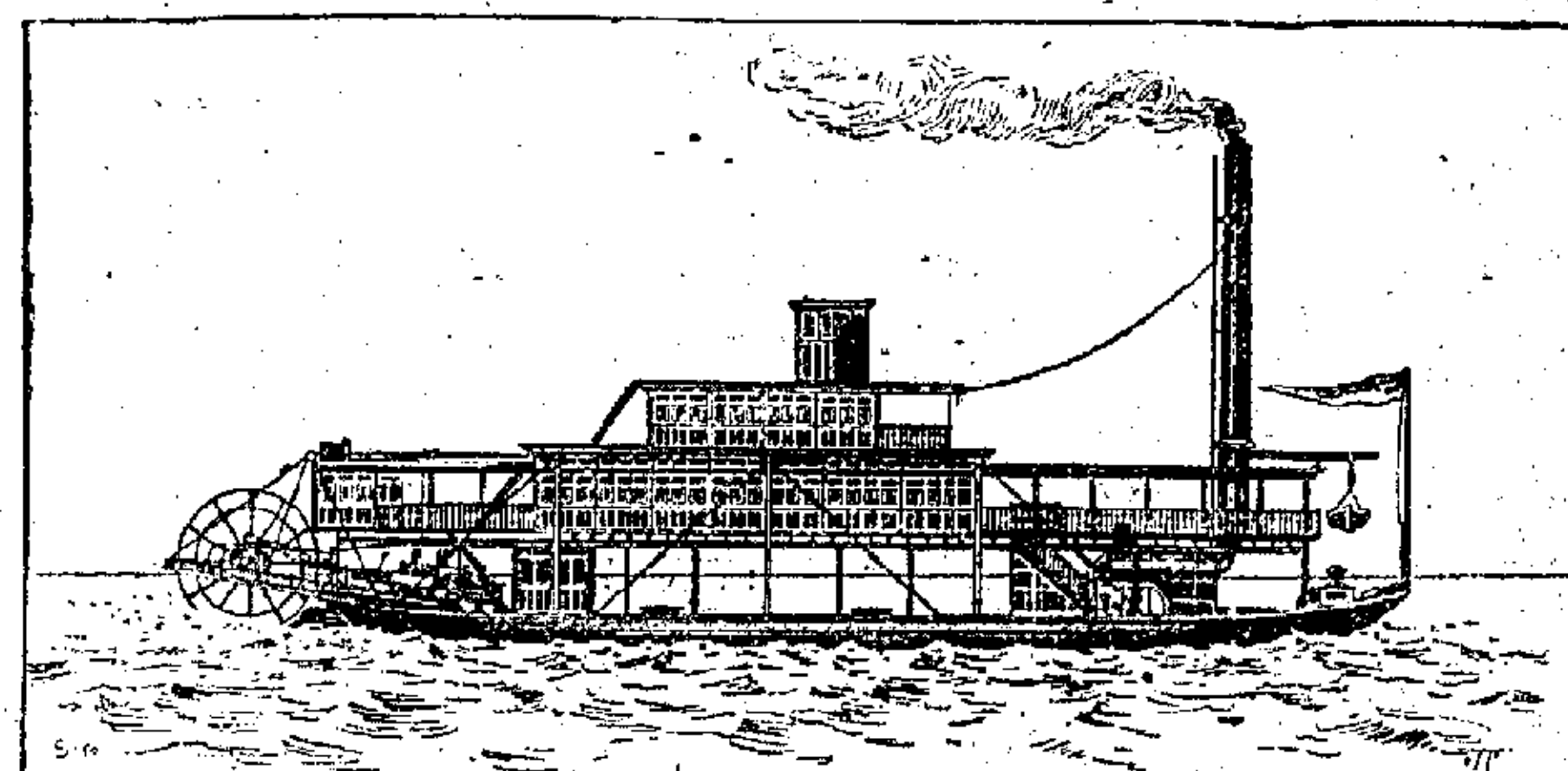
should leave home without a bottle of

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea

Remedy. For sale by All Dealers, War-

rick & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERSWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation under

many conditions of working, and of these Messrs. Yarrow have built a very large number of successful examples for

vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 10 inches.

The construction of shallow river vessels propelled on various systems has been made the speciality of Messrs.

Yarrow & Co., Ltd.

For particulars apply to

YARROW & CO., LTD., Shipbuilders,

FOPLAR, LONDON.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
By Special Warrant
Purveyors to
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

COME AND LOOK.

CHEAP SALE FOR 15 DAYS. Just

received:—

NEW GOODS

VASES,

PANELS,

SILK ALBUMS,

SILK FIRE SCREENS,

JAPANESE RUGS,

JAPANESE ROBE TOYS,

TEA SETS (42 pieces) and a large

Variety of other Toys, Etc.

FUJIYAMA & Co.

Hongkong, October 5, 1901.

ASK FOR DROZ & CO'S
LEVER WATCHES
and CHRONOGRAPHS.

All Watches Guaranteed.

Best Value, compatible with Good

Workmanship.

TRADE MARKS:

BERNA, MAXIM

Watches and Clocks repaired by Competent EUROPEAN EXPERTS.

DROZ & CO.

No. 10, Queen's Road Central.

LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, September 13.

The happily abortive attempt on the life of President McKinley has awakened again the dormant fears of Anarchism which from time to time sweep over Europe and rouse short-sighted governments to panic legislation against a whole class. All right-minded people view such deeds with abhorrence, and it is desirable, as well as necessary, that regicide and the murder of rulers should be severely punished. It may be confessed that assassination has never any excuse. It is intended to change the course of History, and it has never once done so. In the last forty years, twice it has been the lot of a President of the United States to fall by this means. In each case, the policy continued, for after all, it is the idea not the man which is immortal. It is necessary all the more on account of the shame and horror evoked by these barbarous crimes to consider coolly the measures to be taken to restrict their recurrence. It is clearly impossible to prevent such things being done. The life of a ruler, who must live to a great extent in public, will always be at the mercy of any man insane enough to take it and give his own worthless life in exchange. We cannot wrap our leaders in cotton wool, or make hermits of our statesmen. There will always be the opportunity, in the street, in public places, at the railway station, for the murderer with his dagger or pistol. Something may be done by police protection, but not much. King Humbert of Italy, with bitter irony, said of the first attempt made on his life that these were part of the risks inseparable from his trade. A king cannot walk, eat and sleep, for ever in the centre of a cordon of guards, and if he could, and if such precautions could be effective, the life would be a wretched one.

It is abundantly clear that prevention must begin at the other end of the line. We must first remove the causes of assassination, and then we shall have none but the purposeless acts of homicidal maniacs to repress, and it should not be beyond the powers of the police to discover dangerous lunatics and har them, at least, from the presence of princes. All the recent attempts, those of Spillo, Caserio, Presci, Colozzi, and others have been traceable to the influence of Anarchism. It has not been shown that they have all been the fruits of one vast conspiracy. Maybe they have not, or it may be that the authorities have not been able to collect all the evidence that exists or have not dared to publish all the evidence they have collected. For the purpose of a practical decision, it is enough to recognize at present that Anarchist literature and speeches, acting on weak and criminal minds, have kindled that flame which threatens to destroy the liberty for which they prize. In its source, Anarchism is not murderous, and could be judged of a tree by its roots we might regard Anarchists as amiable dreamers, who seek a millennium for which the gray old earth is not sufficiently child-like. Their main doctrine is a revolt in favour of individualism against Collectivism; they preach that the single man should be his own law. The State, that is the enemy. If we had no laws, each of us might work out his own salvation unhampered by the interference of the rest. Law is that has made crime and devised punishments to protect the great spoliation (who have always been the lawgivers) in their robberies. We must free the race from the tyranny of law that men may learn to substitute love.

Of course such teaching cannot be suppressed. For good or for ill we have freedom of thought and freedom of speech. This is the land that freedom till. That sober-suited Freedom, whose Where, compassed round with friends or foes, A man may speak the thing he will.

It is too late now to discuss whether there has not been too much freedom granted for the propagation of mischievous follies. The harm is done, and a censorship of the press or the pulpit is now an impossibility. If a man thinks the Saturnian reign would return were there to be no law, he must be allowed to think so and even to say so. But among a section of Anarchists the argument does not stop at the point indicated. They proceed that as there should be no law, it is the duty of the supporters of this doctrine to make law impossible by rendering the function of a law-giver too dangerous a business to undertake. To these miscreants, it is even more laudable to slay the innocent than the tyrannical, for the existence of any sort of government is an abomination to them, and it is to good kings and rulers that governments owe their strength and their continuance. If it be said that a law-giver and beloved yet Anarchist slay him, it will become increasingly difficult to find a successor for the murdered sovereign, and the cause of Anarchism will be advanced. No other theory will account for the assassination of the Emperor of Austria or for the most recent atrocity. President McKinley represents a class, and his assassination is a strike at the ruling class simply because they rule.

A true Anarchist abhors the murder of the individual as much as the tyrant of the minority, and is only driven to crime

he has awakened a spirit too mighty for him to control. It is to him a shocking thing that William McKinley should die, but an infinitely more shocking thing that American liberty should be ground down by the power of Tammany and trusts. His theory is that legalised wrong is at least as heinous as that which the law condemns, and that law itself when it sanctions oppression is open to reprisals from the oppressed. At this place, we come to a point where the law may and must interfere, and can do so without trenching on the freedom of speech. The incitement to crime is already a punishable offence, and has been permitted too long in public, because the police have dropped it. Vermin have been allowed to gather in nooks and corners; they must be crushed under foot if they come into the light.

What is needed then is the silencing of fools, and the task is not so impossible as it seems. Nine-tenths of anarchist crime is hatched in London, and it is to London that the criminal returns to sponge on his comrades on the strength of his success. The London police can lay their hands easily on the comparatively small knot of criminals who pose as political refugees in our midst, and were incitements to crimes of violence made an extraditable offence, they would not commit it, for they would have no harbour of refuge to which to fly. On the other hand, Continental governments have their duty in this connection, and if it be ours to strengthen the law, it is theirs to mitigate their enactments. Many times the underlying reason why Great Britain has been unwilling to extradite a revolutionary has been, not a tendency to palliate his crime but a well-founded fear that if handed over to his own government, he would meet with a vindictive and unjust punishment. Let a Congress of all the Powers decide exactly what is to be the treatment of those who seek to change the government by force, and if individual violence, discriminating between these enemies of the human race and the legitimate rebel who seeks to change the opinions of a people, and assure us of the amount of imprisonment or other punishment that shall be inflicted in each case, and it will not be found difficult to arrange that there shall no longer be the wasp's nests of regicides that disgrace London and Geneva. England has been too lax and Russia (for example) too severe in their treatment of Anarchist teachers. What is now wanted is that the nations should come together and settle upon a uniform treatment of a common danger. This plan has succeeded in the matter of the rules of war, both naval and military, and in the domain of commercial law, and if it be once laid down that the vapouring fools who denounce all governments shall not be permitted publicly to advise the assassination of kings, under penalty of a punishment severe enough to be deterrent but not cruel enough to awaken sympathy (for infection is a disease), and could we judge of a tree by its roots we might regard Anarchists as amiable dreamers, who seek a millennium for which the gray old earth is not sufficiently child-like. Their main doctrine is a revolt in favour of individualism against Collectivism; they preach that the single man should be his own law. The State, that is the enemy. If we had no laws, each of us might work out his own salvation unhampered by the interference of the rest. Law is that has made crime and devised punishments to protect the great spoliation (who have always been the lawgivers) in their robberies. We must free the race from the tyranny of law that men may learn to substitute love.

France has been perturbed over the danger to the Czar on his visit to Cherbourg. Canada has trembled for the safety of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and all indications point to some such Congress as we have here foreshadowed. Our own country must lay aside her lofty uselessness and other lands her repressive severity, and form one international code to deal with a class of offences ultimately directed against the principle of authority itself rather than against single governments. Self-preservation has been called the first law of nature, and we are late on the road to realise that the only true way to protect ourselves is by watching warily over the safety of our common civilisation, which has no greater or more dangerous enemy than the doctrines of Anarchism save the tyrannies that give them an inadequate excuse.

A Reliable Tonic of Remarkable Nutritive and Strengthening Properties.

Consumption is curable in its early stages, and later in the disease much suffering may be averted by the employment of the right remedy. Essentially, consumption is a disease of nutrition, as is shown in the rapid loss of flesh and disturbance of the digestion, loss of appetite, etc. Nutrition suffers first and most. Sustain nutrition in the first stage of the disease and the latter will be cured. Hundreds will testify to this truth.

Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil is an ideal restorative and tissue-builder, a cell-tonic unexcelled. Under its influence, the digestive functions perform their best action. The maximum amount of nutriment is obtained from the food. The body is so fortified that it can withstand the progress of disease, disease is checked in its course, and so in an early stage a cure is produced. At all Chemists, and Wholesale from A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

CANTON REVISITED.

The Attitude towards Foreigners.

Nothing will, perhaps, more forcefully illustrate the capacity of Chinese crowds to work mischief, on the one hand, and, on the other, more aptly symbolize their striking peacefulness, than the sea. The ocean, when unruffled, is so peaceful and innocent that those who are ignorant of the energies lying dormant therein would not, and could not, dream of the roar and rage, the wildness and confusion that it can effect when its full activities are aroused into action by the pressure of the gale. Anyone who looks out to-day on the serried masses of the great city of Canton would think that its crowds were the most peace-loving on earth, and the most patient of toilers withal, who possess neither the energy nor the curiosity to concern themselves with the handful of Europeans who have come to reside amongst them. Far, indeed, would it be from the casual observer to think that a few months ago the people were chasing with a passion for assassination, which it was difficult to hold in check, and raging with a desire for destruction and law, that in the surrounding country districts, swept away all resistance and wrought to the full its mad resolves.

The Chinese in Canton seem at present as peaceful as flocks of lambs and sheep. Perhaps never within the history of the intercourse of Europeans with the Chinese, have the latter appeared more docile and peaceful. As one goes in and out among them, even the opprobrious epithets that used to be so familiar to the ear are heard no longer, and one would think they were quite forgotten. Peacefulness and friendliness appear to be the characteristics of the people at present, with a tendency to respect that an inferior people, conscious of their inferiority, would naturally show to their intellectual and physical superiors. This state of things is gratifying, and, if permanent, would be cause for congratulation and felicitation.

Whether the passions of the people are held in check by the iron but unseen hand of their rulers, it is difficult to affirm with any degree of certainty. That the rulers of China have this power, most of their history proves. That there are times when it has been difficult to exercise it effectively, we know, and there have been periods in the history of the Cantonese, within the memory of many living residents, when this could be successfully done only by a series of gruesome office lessons pressed home upon the people or the famous execution ground, or by the strangulation of desperadoes on the vacant spaces of the city at the most unexpected hours. There is, however, little evidence—though throughout this year executions have not been infrequent—there is little visible evidence to show that at present any abnormal pressure is exercised, in order to keep the people in order. Rather it would appear that, having attained the impossible and usefully failed, they have accepted the inevitable with stolid indifference, and are prepared, like the vicious horse, that has been coerced into obedience by the whip and will of its master, to move peacefully forward under the new conditions which the gods have imposed upon them. They have learned their impotence, and perceived the uselessness of blind opposition to the iron will of fate, and so, conforming to their eminently characteristic utilitarianism, they are about to make the best of their unpleasant position.

How deep down this calmness and restfulness reaches it is not easy to say. Intelligent Chinese, who have, or ought to have, abundant facilities for ascertaining the minds of the people, radically differ in their judgment on this point. Two well-educated and well-informed persons will express irreconcilable judgments. The one affirms—indeed has affirmed within the last few days—that notwithstanding the apparent peacefulness, and even lethargy of the people, underneath are the banks fire of bitter resentment, and quenchless hate, which nothing can put finally out. He says that if again the draught were let in, and the smouldering mass stirred, it would rage once more in all its devouring fury, and would prove that the present calm is as treacherous as the restlessness of the air before a typhoon—that it is a definite and determined intention, because any other attitude would lead to self-destruction. If this is so, the state of things is far from satisfactory. The accepting of the inevitable is never a pleasant duty, and seldom a permanent settlement of any quarrel.

On the other hand, our second Chinese would say,—our second Chinese did say—that among the masses of the people, little or nothing of this spirit of antagonism to foreigners now exists. He, of course, would not answer for the superstitious literati, nor for the hungry crowd of roughs, but the two poles of Chinese society but throughout the temperate and tropical zones, so to say, among the traders and industrial classes, there was a strong desire to initiate a new era of history, to encourage trade and extend commerce, and learn from the foreigners, so that the Chinese may improve the conditions of life among themselves. Indeed, our informant went so far as to affirm that many would hail with delight the unfurling of the British flag over the Province, because they believed that it would be a symbol of security and progress, such as the Chinese have never enjoyed under theegis of the red-eyed dragon on the yellow ground. Which of these opinions is correct, it may be difficult to know, and the probable truth is that each one voices the attitude and emotions of two different sections of society. Meanwhile, of one thing we may be certain, and that is that all apparent irritation at the presence of the foreigners seems to be allayed, and wherever a mutual knowledge of languages exists, and mutual friendliness and sympathy are appreciated, intercourse is becoming quite a different complexion from

what it has done for a long time past. Moreover, we refrain from fastidiousness; we are able to observe and perhaps collect; influences also we are able to draw with approximate correctness.

A very marked improvement is observable in the treatment of Europeans by Chinese officials. In many cases, the latter have shown themselves more and more willing to come forth from their haughty aloofness and frigidity, and to meet the outsider in a way that augurs fair for a minimum of friction with the maximum of mutual understanding. We do not refer to the conduct of high officials on great national occasions of rejoicing and sorrow, as when the Viceroy and Tartar Governor, with all their retinue, recently attended the memorial service in the Shamen Church, on the occasion of the lamented death of President McKinley. Such functions the Chinese have always attended with more or less reluctance, and no doubt, in their ignorance of the friendly calls of non-officials, especially in the inland cities, and the punctuality and willingness with which such friendly calls are returned. Such signs of the times may not be ignored, for they are indicative of a more free and liberal spirit that is asserting itself among this ignorant and somewhat people, and may be accepted as a happy omen of the dawn of a new era of international intercourse.

Visitors to Canton, who have known the city in the past, and have watched the development of events during recent years, cannot fail to be struck by two facts. The one is the gradual adoption of Western ideas; the other is the stronger hold which foreigners appear to have in this delta. It will be said that the evidence of the former is not great. It may be replied that many facts, small in themselves, intrude themselves upon the observer. One sees an increasing number of finer buildings, and these told of new ideas in architecture. One notices that more and more new shops are being opened for the sale of foreign goods, specially of the fancy type, and that these shops assume more and more of the style of the foreign store. One sees streets lit up with electric light, and some owners have introduced the new mode of lighting into their buildings. It is suggestive of the one of the largest gambling institutions, near the Shamen, is brilliantly lighted with many lamps, and although one could wish they were used to better purpose we see the victory of utility over expense and prejudice. These are but a few of the indications of the march of ideas, and though each in itself is unimportant, when all are grouped, and their significance measured, it is obvious, at least, that there is no fixed purpose to reject an improvement because it is foreign. These signs point a trend in the right direction and are indicative of a move to follow. The second impression we shall leave for the present.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

In their weekly share report, dated 11th October, Messrs Benjamin, Kelly and Potts write:—

A fairly large business has been transacted during the week at advancing rates, and the market closes very firm with buyers for most stocks.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been doing a large business, and have negotiated at \$915 and \$920, closing firm. The London quotation has advanced to £92.5/-, Nationals are offering at \$68.

Fire Insurance.—Hongkong Fires have risen to \$250, at which rate shares have changed hands and are in demand. China Fires have been brought at \$83 and \$84, and are still acquired for at the higher figure.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are on offer at \$347. Indo-China has been done at rates ranging between \$142 and \$147, and are now steady at the latter price. Douglas Steamships are up to \$45, at which figure sales have been effected. China and Manilla have also advanced, and are now quoted at \$50. Star Ferries remain firm with buyers at \$244 for the old issue; the new shares are obtainable at \$94. Shell Transport are in the market at £2.10/-.

Rybnies.—China Sugars have ruled quiet throughout the week, and are to be had at \$160. Lardons are out of favour at \$30.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been fixed at \$200. Kowloon Wharves are quiet and are procurable at \$98. Farmlands are reported sold in Shanghai at \$1.205. New Asia Docks have buyers at \$204.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Land has been done at \$104, \$118 and \$105, and close weaker at \$104. Kowloon Lands are asked for at \$311. West Point have enquiries at \$38. Hongkong Hotels have changed hands at various rates up to \$122, closing steady at \$133. A small quantity of Humphreys' Estate has been disposed of at \$134. China Providents are dull at \$70.

Cotton Mills.—Wool is in demand at \$1.41. Hongkong Cottons can be placed at \$121.

Cyber Companies.—We have heard of no business.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have been placed at \$214. Electric, old, are quoted at \$122. Ropes have been done at \$172 and \$176, and more shares are wanted at the latter rate. Tramways have buyers at \$230.

ATYPICAL SOUTH AFRICAN STORE.

O. R. Larson, of Bay Villa, Sundays River, Cape Colony, conducts a typical South African store at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station and about twenty miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larson says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's Remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than thirteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record." For sale by All Dealers, Vendors & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA.

The following notes from native sources are published in the N.-C. Daily News:—

A private letter from a well-informed source at Hsian to a certain personage in Shanghai discloses, amongst other things, the decay of the Manchu dynasty, which appears to be fast following the footsteps of previous dynasties of China. It would seem that certain powerful Manchurian Ministers have for the past month or six weeks been using every means in their power to persuade the Empress Dowager to come to some definite line of action in regard to the Russian movements in Manchuria, in order to obviate future complications of still more serious consequences to the Empire, vis-a-vis its Northern neighbor. Of course, a conciliatory attitude is urgently advocated by these Ministers, and matters are alleged to have proceeded so far as to lately assume the appearance of a proposed "gift" of the region north of the Kiao province to the Manchuria, on condition the latter guarantees to protect China from outside aggressions for the space of the next fifty years. With regard to the cession of Lower Manchuria (Fengtien Mouk) or that of Chinese Turkestan and Kaidun, which also appear to be within the "desires" of the Russians, the Empress Dowager so far stands firm against any such proposal, on the ground that Moukden was the cradle of the Manchu race and must be kept at all times so long as the Manchuria dynasty lasts; as regards Chinese Turkestan and Kaidun, the latter territories were conquered by the fourth Emperor of the dynasty, Chien Lung (1736-95), whose death-bed injunctions forbade that they should ever be given up to an outside State. These are the scruples which prevent the cession of the provinces above noted. Of course, the wishes of Empress Dowager have not been consulted in any of the above propositions, nor, as a matter of fact, has his Majesty been admitted into any of the recent frequent secret conclaves of the Grand Council and Grand Secretariat, presided over by the Empress Dowager, to discuss the advice tendered by the Russian plenipotentiaries, who, it may be admitted here, are also more reactionary than progressive.

THE REACTIVITY OF READY MONEY. Kufing advises to hand report that owing to the scarcity of ready cash available to meet the enormously heavy expenses anticipated during the progress of the Imperial Court through Honan province, as well as for the first few weeks necessary for the Court to settle down in its new capital, the Provincial Treasurer Yen Ch'iu (Mandarin) all the high provincial officials of Honan are Manchus) has been compelled to order all the local authorities of the province to sell their reserve grain and send the money to Kufing, for Court expenses.

SUPERFLUOUS OFFICIALS. Chinese mandarinism throughout the country is attacked by the telegraphic news recently promulgated over the empire, to the effect that the Empress Dowager has ordered the abolishment of a very large number of superfluous posts in the capital and also in the provinces, and that the thousands of "expendable" officials who swarm every provincial capital in the hope of being selected to fill vacancies, are also to be ordered to return to their respective native cities, there to await calls from the Viceroys or Governors of the provinces where they had been expected.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS requiring Stand or Stable Accommodation in the Jockey Club Compound during the forthcoming Training and Racing Season are requested to apply to the Undersecretary not later than SATURDAY next, the 19th October.

By Order.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, October 12, 1901. 2097

Wanted.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN of Business to act as CO-OPERATOR from next China New Year.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersecretary.

By Order of the Board of Directors, E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

Hongkong, July 30, 1901. 1573

WANTED.

CHINESE CLERK: Good handwriting, some experience, state if typewriter; Salary \$60.

Apply ROBINSON PIANO & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, October 10, 1901. 2035

Intimations.

MUSIC LESSONS.

MR. L. A. GRACA receives Pupils for the VIOLIN, MANDOLINE and PORTUGUESE GUITARRA.

For Terms, Etc., ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd., Hongkong, August 15, 1901. 1609

A. G. ESCAMILLA.

11, CHANCERY LANE.

LESSONS IN PIANO-FORTE AND SINGING.

PRIVATE DANCES ATTENDED.

Hongkong, September 30, 1901. 2017

SINGING, PIANO, MANDO, LINE, BANJO, &c.

SIGNOR CATTANEO has RESUMED TUITION.

TERMS: \$10 per Month (Two Lessons per Week).

Care of LAKE, ORAWOOD & Co., Hongkong, April 22, 1901. 204

Entertainment.

A CONCERT.

will be given on

WEDNESDAY, 16th OCTOBER, at 9 P.M.

By the MEMBERS of

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHOIR,

in the

Hos. C. P. CHATER'S BUNGALOW,

Kowloon

(Kindly lent for the occasion).

Mr. ALCO MARSH

will Sing, and the Programme will consist of

PART SONGS, SOLOS AND

INSTRUMENTAL SELECTIONS.

The Proceeds will be devoted to the local

work of the Missions to Seamen.

Prices: Reserved Seats \$2

Unreserved Seats \$1.

Tickets may be obtained from the RO.

BINSON PIANO COMPANY, RERS. J. H. FRANCE and T. WRIGHT, and

A. CUNNINGHAM

Hon. Sec., St. John's C. Church.

Hongkong, October 11, 1901. 2772

Dentistry.

DENTISTRY.

A. AMERICAN SYSTEM.

WONG HO-MI,

SURG. DENTIST.

TERMS MODERATE. CONSULTATION FREE.

50, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, October 2, 1899. 1903

AMERICAN SYSTEM

OF

DENTISTRY

AT

39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

CHADWICK KEW,

(LATE OF POATE AND NOBLE.)

Hongkong, July 12, 1897. 2566

DENTISTRY.

SUI SANG,

Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA,

DENTIST.

No. 4, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, January 1, 1898.

S. I. E. N. T. I. N. G.

Surgeon, Dentist,

No. 14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, April 24, 1900. 628

Hotels.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL.

102 HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.

A First-Class Private

Family Hotel.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED and

Exceedingly Spacious Rooms.

Very MODERATE TERMS to FAMILIES by the DAY or MONTH.

Hongkong, December 18, 1900. 2839

NEW VICTORIA HOTEL.

ROTISSERIE.

Meats a la Carte.

CHOPS, STEAKS, etc., etc., at any

time, between 7.30 a.m. and 11

p.m.

Monthly Tiffin at Moderate Rates.

Macfar & Farmer,

Proprietors.

Hongkong, May 1, 1899. 1787

Pelham House,

FAMILY HOTEL.

WYNDHAM STREET.

M. MOORE,

Proprietors.

THE

Peak Hotel.

CITY OFFICE,

7, DUDDELL STREET.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PEAK,

near the TRAM TERMINUS. TELEPHONE 56.

For Terms.

Apply to the MANAGER. 741

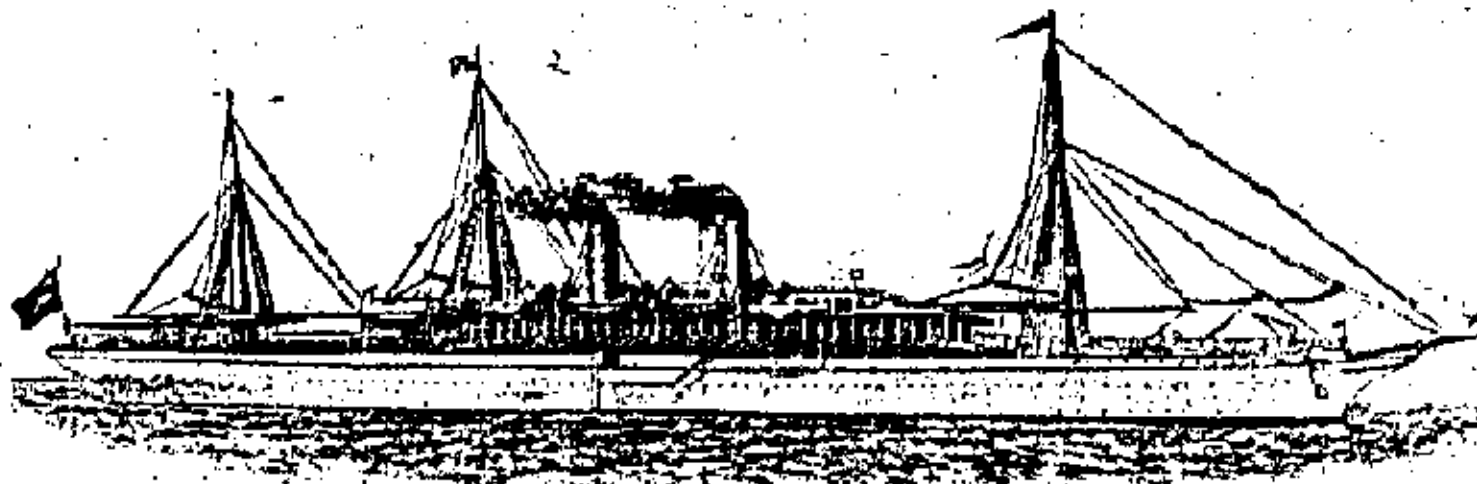
THE

'BAY VIEW' HOTEL.

UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.

THIS HOTEL is pleasantly situated on the SHAT-KI-WAN ROAD. Very convenient for Private Dinner Parties, which the Management make a

Shipping.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE,
VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
(Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, E.C.)
SAFETY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse power—Speed 19 knots.
Sailing 3 to 7 Days across the Pacific.

Passenger Sailings from Hongkong.
(Subject to Alteration.)

EMPRESS OF CHINA, Capt. R. A. McNeill, R.N.R., Wednesday, 2nd Oct. 1901.
*TARTAN 4425 Tons, Capt. R. A. McNeill, R.N.R., Wednesday, 6th Nov. 1901.
*EMPRESS OF INDIA, Capt. C. P. Marshall, R.N.R., Wednesday, 20th Nov. 1901.
*ATHENIAN, 3882 Tons, Capt. H. Mowatt, R.N.R., Wednesday, 4th Dec. 1901.
*EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Capt. H. P. Jones, R.N.R., Wednesday, 18th Dec. 1901.

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous
INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO
VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the
Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the
PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE
ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Free connection is made at Montreal,
Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, of which
passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD
Return tickets at various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval,
Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of
China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route include its PALATIAL
STEAMSHIPS, second to none in the World, the LUXURANCE OF ITS
TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award
for state in recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT
MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENES, through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and
operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

Special Extra Service.

The Company's Extra Steamships 'ATHENIAN' and 'TARTAN' have now been
placed on the Line between CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS and VANCOUVER, as
additional sailings.

In addition to the excellent First Cabin Passenger accommodation, the
'ATHENIAN' has 2nd Cabin Passengers with accommodation unequalled on the Pacific,
and also Storage. The 'TARTAN' takes First Class and Storage Passengers only.
The run is usually made between YOKOHAMA AND VANCOUVER in 14 Days.

For further information, Maps, Charts, Rates of Freight and Passage,
apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
HONGKONG, October 1, 1901. PEDDER STREET. 1112

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PANGLOSS, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN, HAMBURG.

POINTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SINGAPORE TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.
N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES
IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamers	Sailing Dates
HAMBURG (HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE)	WEDNESDAY, 16th October.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 20th October.
KIAUTSCHOU (HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE)	WEDNESDAY, 14th November.
BAELEN	WEDNESDAY, 27th November.
STUTTGART	WEDNESDAY, 11th December.
KONIG ALBERT	WEDNESDAY, 25th December.
PRINZESSIN ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 8th Jan. 1902.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 22nd January.
PRINZESSIN	WEDNESDAY, 5th February.
HAMBURG (HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE)	WEDNESDAY, 19th February.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 5th March.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of October, 1901, at Noon, the Steamship
HAMBURG, of the Hamburg-Amerika Line, Captain H. Magnus, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above,
Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 14th October, Cargo
and Specie will be received on Board until 8 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 15th October, and
Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on TUESDAY, the 15th October.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than
\$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.
Linen can be washed on board.

Norddeutscher Lloyd.

For further Particulars, apply to
Melchers & Co., Agents.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	WANGPOO	14th October.
CHEFOO AND NEWCHOWANG	CHINKIAN	14th October.
TIENTSIN	PAKHOU	19th October.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered
by these Steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified
Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, October 12, 1901.

AGENTS.

78

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COVENTRY,
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the
LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR HAVRE, BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

Calling at SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

S.S.	Captain	Sailing	Freight and Passengers
S.S. Koenigsberg	Capt. CHRISTIANSEN	19th October.	Freight and Passengers.
S.S. Hamburg	Capt. ZERNOWEN	2nd November.	Freight.
S.S. Severin	Capt. FORTNER	16th November.	Freight.
S.S. Marburg	Capt. ZACHARIE	30th November.	Freight.
S.S. Suevia	Capt. BORCK	14th December.	Freight.

For further particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,

HONGKONG OFFICE.

1009

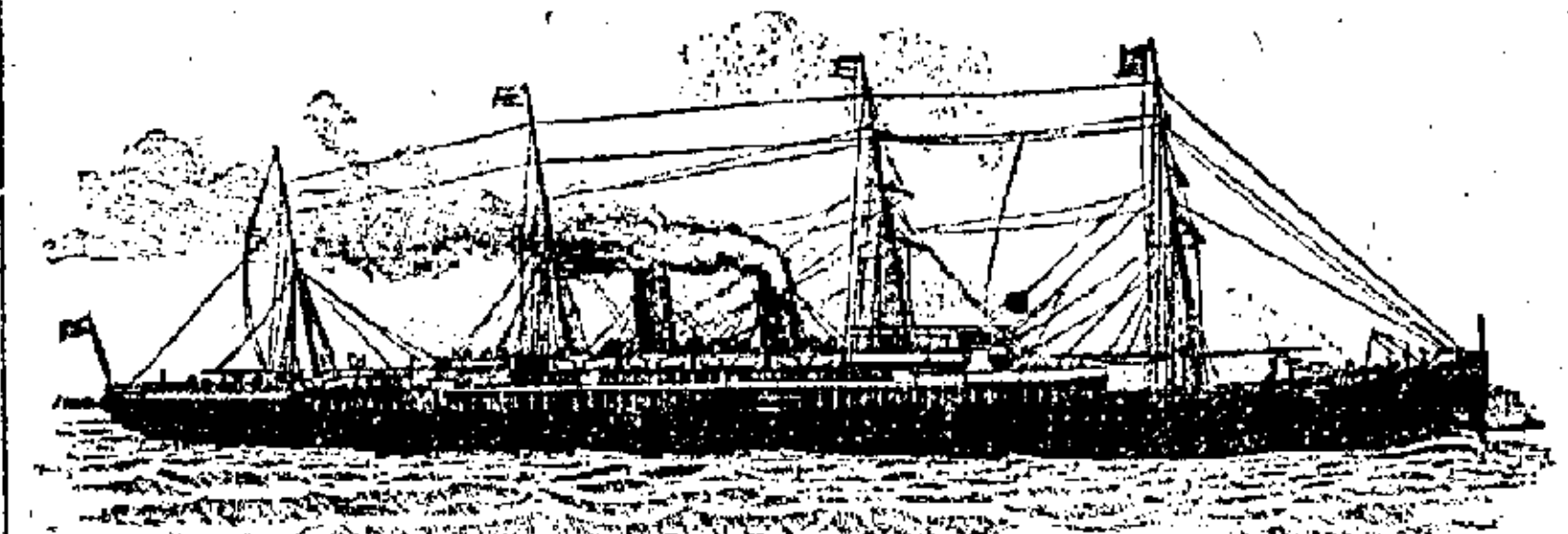
Queen's Buildings, No. 1.

Shipping.

U. S. MAIL LINES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY AND
OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.



PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

CHINA	SAILING
CHINA	SATURDAY, 19th Oct., Daylight.
CHINA	TUESDAY, 22nd Oct., at Noon.
CHINA	TUESDAY, 12th Nov., at Noon.
CHINA	WEDNESDAY, 20th Nov., Noon.

THE P. M. S. S. Company's Steamship CHINA will be despatched for SAN
FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA,
YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 19th October, at Daylight,
taking Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Steamers of these lines pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at
HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to breche their journey at any point en route.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the Principal Cities of the United States & Canada.
Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Over
and Rail route from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL
PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN
PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment
of \$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have,
between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC,
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other
direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination, the choice of direct lines.
Special Rates (First-Class only) to European Ports are granted to Missionaries,
members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European
Civil Service officials located in Asia, and to European officials in the service of the
Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (First Class
only) are granted and will apply only to Missionaries, members of the Naval and
Military Service, and to Consular and Diplomatic officials of the Governments of
China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to Passengers who do not hold
Return Tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or
beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and
other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United
States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in
Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company and connecting Steamers.
Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel
Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of cargo or parcel (valued at \$100
Gold or over) destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be
sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
Merchant's Invoices will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the
value is less than \$100 U.S. Gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Companies, Queen's Building,
Hongkong, October 9, 1901. GEO. ECKLEY, Acting Agent. 880

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Via Shanghai, Inland Sea of Japan, Kobe and Yokohama.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA

IN CONNECTION WITH

Northern Pacific Railway Co.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Proposed Sailing
Victoria	3502	J. Panten	October 15
Bismarck	3501	W. Wall	November 12
Thetis	3700	W. Drake	November 26
Tacoma	2811	A. Dixon	December 12

THE attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line
to the PACIFIC OAST and to the INTERIOR AND EASTERN CITIES OF THE
UNITED STATES and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, £52.

Excellent accommodation. First class Table, Doctor and STEWARDESSE carried.
Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the First-Class ATLANTIC MAIL
LINES.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK, £48.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent; two trans-
continental trains daily from Tacoma. DAYTON CAR is attached to trans-continental trains
and night; Tacoma to New York in 4 days. Magnificent Scenery of the Rocky
and Cascade Mountains. THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route.

HONGKONG TO VICTORIA, TACOMA, £35.

The best route to the Klamath Gold Fields. Frequent sailings from Victoria,
Tacoma to DYER and St. MICHAEL.

Rates of Passage to other points on application.
Special rates allowed to members of Government Service.
For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

Dodwell & Co., Limited, General Agents.

Hongkong, October 9, 1901.

422

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	DARABUS	17th October.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	LYONS	23rd October.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	PROMETHEUS	29th October.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	ACHILLES	5th November.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LIVERPOOL DIRECT.	ULYSSES	14th October.
(Taking Cargo at London Rates).	PYRRHUS	15th October.
LONDON	CALCHAS	20th October.
LONDON	NESTOR	26th November.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT.	DARABUS	15th November.
(Taking Cargo at London Rates).	MACHAON	20th November.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, October 12, 1901.

AGENTS, O. S. S. Co.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamers	Destinations	Sailing Dates
HAKATA MARU, F. L. SOMMER.	MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.	FRIDAY, 18th Oct., at Daylight.
KASUGA MARU, H. FRASSE.	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	FRIDAY, 18th Oct., at Noon.
KINSHU MARU, P. L. PYRE.	VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE U.S.A., Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	SATURDAY, 19th Oct., at 4 p.m.
YAWATA MARU, A. F. MOSES.	SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BUSBANE.	FRIDAY, 25th Oct., at 4 p.m.
HITACHI MARU, G. ANDERSON.	KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	FRIDAY, 25th Oct., at Daylight.
AWA MARU, N. TRENT.	LONDON and ANTWERP, Via MARSEILLES, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.	FRIDAY, 1st Nov., at Daylight.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and the LAKES STEAMSHIP CO.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, Etc., apply at the Company's local Branch Office at Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. Mihara, Manager.

Hongkong, October 11, 1901.

770

Shipping.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP
NAVIGATION COMPANY

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on the DATES

FOR	STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	DATE
LONDON	Conton	C. P. LOONSTONE, R.N.R.	Noon, 19th Oct.
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI & KOBE, Japan	Conton	C. C. TALBOT, R.N.R.	About 20th Oct.
SHANGHAI, via Pannanatta	Conton	R. T. COOK, R.N.R.	About 26th Oct.
LONDON &c.	Bengal	A. L. VALENTINI, R.N.R.	Noon, 26th Oct.

PASSENGER SEASON 1902.

MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. Oriental. 5284 Tons. 29th March.
DON Direct without Transshipment. India. 6064. 12th April.

* See Special Advertisement.

For Freight or Passage, and further Particulars, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, October 12, 1901.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Proposed SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

<i>Nippon Maru</i> , (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yo- kohama & Honolulu)	Tuesday, Nov. 5, at Noon.
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<i>America Maru</i> , (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)	Thursday, Nov. 29, at Noon.
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For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 11, 1901. 2082

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

KIAUTSCHOU.

of the Hamburg-Amerika Line, Capt. P. LUSCHINSKY, due here with the outward German Mail about the 18th Oct., will leave for the above places about 24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 11, 1901. 2082

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,

INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER-

RANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH

AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for DATA-

VIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTIN-

ENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship BENGAL, Captain A.

L. VALENTINI, R.N.R., carrying His

Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from

this Port for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the

20th October, at Noon, taking Passengers

and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France,

and Tea for London (under arrangement)

will be transhipped direct to Marseilles and

London; other cargo for London, &c., will

be conveyed via Bombay with Transship-

ment.

Parcels will be received at this Office

until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The

contents and value of all packages are

required.

Shippers are particularly requested to

note the terms and conditions of the Com-

pany's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, October 12, 1901. 2086

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAM-

SHIP CO.

Agents for and in connection with THE

OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION CO.,

operating the New First-class Steamships

INDEPENDENCE, INDIANAPOLIS, KNIGHT

CONNECTION between HONGKONG and

PORTLAND (OR.), Calling at SHANG-

HAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and

YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

INDEPENDENCE, (OR.),

will be despatched for PORTLAND (OR.),

on or about 14th October, 1901.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific

Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and

United States Ports.

For through rates of Freight and further

information communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON,

General Agent,

Hongkong, September 23, 1901. 1886

